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THE STANDARD TRUST.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLEVELAND'S SLATE,  
Which Shows the Names of Fa-  
vored Men.

MR. BAYARD TO GO TO THE SENATE

In Order to Give the Other Gentlemen a  
Chance to Ride into Their Coveted  
Places—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—[Special.]—It is again given out today that Mr. Bayard has expressed himself as dissatisfied with his present position as secretary of state, and that he is about returning to the Senate. For him to do so it would be necessary for Senator Gray to retire, and it now seems more than ever that the rumored claim will be a few days ago that Gray would be made chief justice. Bayard would succeed Phelps, and will prove correct, notwithstanding the fact that Colonel Dan Ladd denies it. Besides the other rumor which you last night, there are many afield, and while the above mentioned has more believers than any of the balance, it is impossible to tell what will be done.

The Critic this afternoon publishes interviews with a number of republican members of the house, in which they express themselves almost unanimously in favor of Blaine as their presidential candidate, and are confident that he will receive the nomination. Mr. Yost, of Virginia, who is an out and out Blaine man said: "The sudden change of the anti-Blaire men in my state would surprise you. The very fellows who were loudest against the plumed knight in 1884 are now his most ardent supporters. This time it is the voters—the workmen—who want Blaine and not the politicians, and the belief is that Mr. Blaine can carry Virginia as against Cleveland. While I think Mr. Blaine was honest in his letter of declination, yet I feel that he will be the nominee of this party."

Among all the speakers today there was not one who had the attention of a dozen of his brother members. The house has assumed the attitude of the senate in that when a member commences a speech every one retires to the cloak room, restaurant or into the committee room. The galleries were again deserted, and the tariff debate now seems of interest to none. There will probably not be more than fifty members out of the 225 who will attend the session of the house tomorrow. Two hundred have accepted the invitation of Secretary Whitney to go over to Philadelphia to witness the launching of "The Yorktown" and the new dynamic cruiser, and hardly more than half the number left will attend the session of the house.

Mr. Candler today introduced a bill for the relief of Lena S. Hutchins, which provides that her husband be put properly on the Mexican war records that she might receive a pension. Mr. Clements filed several affidavits of citizens of Cartersville in support of his bill to pay the First Baptist church of that place \$5,000 for the destruction of the church building in 1864 and using the bricks to build barracks for the federal army.

Judge Stewart introduced a petition to refer to court of claims claim of Big John Brooks, of Henry county for \$2,400, and the estate of John B. Keys, of DeKalb county, for \$515, both for stores and supplies. E. W. B.

THE FIGHT ON THE TARIFF.

The House Spends Another Day in Discussing the Mills Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the house on motion of Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, the senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of bridges across Cape Fear, Black and Northeast rivers in North Carolina.

Mr. Brewster, of Arkansas, from the committee on commerce, introduced a bill to provide, and the house adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to the seal fisheries in Alaska.

After a short discussion as to whether it was expedited for the house to proceed today to the consideration of private bills, the house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Steamer, of Illinois, in the chair on the tariff bill.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, gladly welcomed the issue presented by the pending measure, and the democratic party had sought to evade the issue. In his opinion he had declared for protection for free trade, for incidental protection, for a tariff for revenue only, and for a tariff only for revenue, so that a voter could construe the platform to suit his convenience. In this way the platform of the democratic party in the house had played fast and loose with the great tariff question, until the necessities of the government compelled the administration to take some decided position and he honored the president for having forced his party to stop its double dealing and define its attitude.

He then advocated the protective system as labor and in support of his proposition he cited various statistics, prepared by Commissioner Wright, to show that the rates of wages in this country largely exceeded those of the workers of all the people in the United States.

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That the present tariff law did not, in his opinion, add to the prosperity of the great mass of the people must be evident to every fair-minded, unprejudiced man. A tariff which gives a preference to a small number of men the right and opportunity to make a large amount of our citizens as poor as their foreign competitors must be diminished.

It was true that the bill reported by the majority of the committee on ways and means proposed to enlarge the free list, but the main object of the measure was to reduce, not add to, the protection of the United States.

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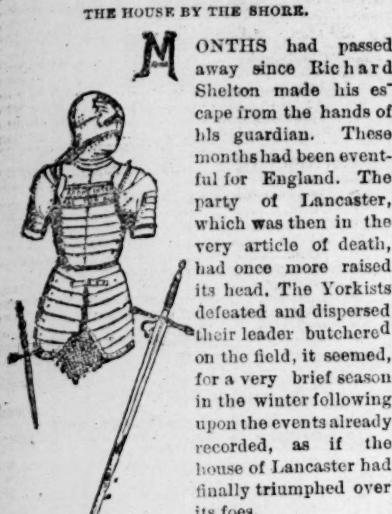
By  
W. L. STEVENSON

Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Etc., Etc.

With Illustrations by Leading Artists for the Century, Harper's, St. Nicholas, Etc.

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CHAPTER I.  
THE HOUSE BY THE SHORE.



MONTHS had passed away since Sir Daniel Shelton made his escape from the hands of his guardian. These months had been eventful for England. The party of Lancaster, which was then in the very article of death, had once more raised its head. The Yorkists defeated and dispersed their leader, butchered on the field, it seemed, from any further following, unless they should scare the wall and thus put their necks into a trap.

The Yorkists had been excluded from the garden, and here a tuft of furze and waited.

The red glow of the torches moved up and down and to and fro within the enclosure, as if the light-bearers steadily patrolled the garden.

Twenty minutes passed, and then the whole party issued forth again upon the down, and Sir Daniel and the baron, after an elaborate consultation, separated and turned several homeward, each with his own following of men and torches.

As soon as the sound of their steps had been scolded by the wind, Dick got to his feet as briskly as he was able, for he was stiff and aching with the cold.

"Capper, ye will give me a back up," he said.

They advanced, all three, to the wall; Capper stooped, and Dick, getting upon his shoulders, clambered on to the cope stone.

"Sir, Greenshove," whispered Dick, "fol low me, and I'll put upon your face, that ye may be the less seen to be ever ready to give me a hand if I fall foully on the other side."

And so saying, he dropped into the garden.

It was a black, bitter cold evening in the first week of January, with a hard frost, a high wind, and every likelihood of snow before the morning.

In the dark, an alehouse in a by-street near the harbor three or four men sat drinking ale and eating aasty mess of eggs. They were all likely, lusty, weather-beaten fellows, hard of hand, bold of eye; and though they were plain tabards, like country pageants, even a drunken soldier might have known two beards to be a mark in such company.

A little apart before the huge fire sat a younger man, almost a boy, dressed in much the same fashion, though it was easy to see by his looks that he was better born, and might have won a place in the court of the King.

"Nay," said one of the men at the table, "I like not ill will come of it. This is no place for jolly fellows. A jolly fellow loveth open country, good cover and scarce foes; but here we are shut in a town, girt about with enemies; and, for the King's eye of misfortune, we are not far from the port."

"For Master Shelton there," said another, nodding his head towards the said before the fire.

"I will do much for Master Shelton," returned the first, "to come to the gallows."

"Lawless, 't' ave but all your life going gallowward," observed a third. "This is a strange thing, that ye should dislike so much the port ye sail for. And sith ye dislikes this service, why do ye not seek another?"

"We might be used with the others; but not you! Ye were keen to serve with Master Shelton; naught would please you but to join with us; and now ye grumble and talk blows!"

The door of the inn opened and another man entered hastily and approached the youth before the fire.

"Master Shelton," he said, "Sir Daniel goeth forth with a pair of links and four archers."

"For this was our young friend" rose instantly to his feet.

"Lawless," he said, "ye will take John Capper's watch. Greenshove, follow with me. Capper, lead forward. We will follow him this time, and come to York."

The next moment they were outside in the dark street, and Capper, the man who had just come, pointed to where two torches blazed in the wind at a little distance.

The town was already sound asleep; no one ran upon the streets, and the darkness was easier than to follow a party without observation.

The two link-bearers went first; next followed a single man, whose long cloak blew about him in the wind; and the rear was brought up by the four archers, each with his bow upon his arm. They moved at a brisk walk, keeping the intricate lanes and drawing nearer to the shore.

"He hath gone each night in this direction?" asked Dick, in a whisper.

"This is the third night running. Master Shelton and Capper, and still at the same hour and with the same small following, as though his end were secret."

Sir Daniel and his six men now were come to the outskirts of the country. Shoresby was an open town, and though the Lancastrian lords who lay there kept a strong guard on the roads, it was not possible to enter or depart unseen by any of the lesser streets or across the open country.

The lane which Sir Daniel had been following came to an abrupt end. Before him there was a wide expanse of down, and the noise of the surf was suddenly upon him. There were no guards in the neighborhood, nor so much as a candle burning in a window.

Dick and his two outlaws drew a little closer to the object of their chase, and presently, as they came forth from between the houses and cast their eyes upon either side, they were aware of another torch drawing near from another direction.

"Hey," said Dick, "I smell treason."

Meanwhile, Sir Daniel's party had come to a full halt. The torches were stuck into the sand, and they lay down, as if to await the arrival of the other party.

This drew near at a good rate. It consisted of four men only—a pair of archers, a valet with a link, and a cloaked gentleman walking in front.

"Who goes?" he whispered.

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"This is the third night running. Master Shelton and Capper, and still at the same hour and with the same small following, as though his end were secret."

Sir Daniel and his six men now were come to the outskirts of the country. Shoresby was an open town, and though the Lancastrian lords who lay there kept a strong guard on the roads, it was not possible to enter or depart unseen by any of the lesser streets or across the open country.

The lane which Sir Daniel had been following came to an abrupt end. Before him there was a wide expanse of down, and the noise of the surf was suddenly upon him. There were no guards in the neighborhood, nor so much as a candle burning in a window.

Dick and his two outlaws drew a little closer to the object of their chase, and presently, as they came forth from between the houses and cast their eyes upon either side, they were aware of another torch drawing near from another direction.

"Hey," said Dick, "I smell treason."

Meanwhile, Sir Daniel's party had come to a full halt. The torches were stuck into the sand, and they lay down, as if to await the arrival of the other party.

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## MOBBED BY MONKEYS.

The Hindoos' Amicable Relations With Their Progenitors.

A Battle Royal With Anthropoids and a Twenty-Four Hours' Siege in the Jungles of the Umballa.

Thomas Stevens in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The jungles of the Umballa district, Central India, are in places swarming with wild monkeys. Generally speaking the monkeys are timid and harmless, and take to the trees when they see a human being. Along the highways, however, they have become accustomed to the sight of people, and are much bolder in their demeanor. Here they sometimes scarcely think it worth while to move out of the way for the native, and the sight of a European with his white face sets them to making grimaces and chattering excitedly. The monkey is held sacred by the Hindoos, and they are never harmed or in any way molested by them, in fact almost every village in this part of India has a monkey population living on the most amicable terms with the people. The soldier-sportsmen of the British garrisons, however, have no scruples about shooting the sacred anthropoids. From some canons, every day sees soldiers out on the jungles on shooting leave, their chief sport being monkeys.

One day in the winter of 1882 two non-commissioned officers of the regiment stationed at Umballa obtained four days' shooting leave and struck out into the jungle. Twenty miles from the cantonments they came into sight of a Scotch civil engineer who was in charge of a section of the famous Jumna canal. This gentleman's house the two non-commissioned officers expected to reach some time during the second day, remain there over night and then shoot their way leisurely through the jungle back home again. The intermediate night, both coming and going, was to be passed in a little native village, occupying a rice-clearing. The officers met with good sport on the way and had got within a mile or so of the outskirts of this clearing when they found themselves in a section of jungle that was literally swarming with monkeys. The peepul trees were full of jabbering black-faced apes, and the bushes and cane-brakes were fairly alive with them. Long strings, one behind another, in Indian file, romped along the narrow bullock trail that they were following, their impish faces looking back over their shoulders at the white intruders.

The monkeys seemed to be getting unduly bold and familiar, and with the idea of scaring them off the Englishmen banged away at them right and left, knocking several of them over.

To their astonishment, however, they found that this usually most malignant monkey had no apparent effect. Instead of dispersing and making themselves scarce the monkeys became greatly excited at the noise of the guns and the sight of their fallen and wounded compatriots.

If the jungle was alive with monkeys now by thousands. Every tree and every bush seemed crowded with monkeys, screaming, chattering and making grimaces at the two sportsmen.

The monkeys leaped with angry cries from tree to tree, showing their white teeth and squeaking fury defiance. Far and near the jungle resounded with their cries, until the officers could scarcely hear the sound of their own voices. There are no monkeys seemed to be coming from every direction.

The Englishmen now began to apprehend danger. Although such a thing as wild monkeys attacking human beings was rarely heard of, it was very evident that the angry legions of anthropoids intended mischief, now and never before. The Englishmen were alarmed, to say the least.

There is no animal so active as a monkey in his native jungles, and large droves of them are feared and dreaded even by the wild elephant and tiger. The sportsmen hurried along, toward the village, the trees, bushes and the swarms of monkeys to the rear, but their troublesome threats were not to be so easily shaken off. They seemed to be getting angrier, and from the branches overhead commenced to fling down peepul leaves, stones, sticks, and stones.

The bullock trail was filled with an excited mob that appeared to be working themselves into a frenzy by making terrific leaps up and down, and giving utterances to hoarse grunts and angry squeaks.

Remembering the effect of their last shots, the sportsmen thought it advisable to use their ammunition for a time when they might, peradventure, need it to defend their lives.

Every minute the attitude of the monkey mob became more bold and threatening; missiles came in showers, and the tree-tops, monkeys leaped and bounded through the bushes close around them, evidently screwing up their courage for a direct attack.

Once the soldiers charged with clubbed guns, shouting and waving their rifles at the distance of but a few yards. For a few minutes they succeeded in dispersing the rabble, but both were badly bitten in the fight, and before they had gone a hundred yards the hubbub at their heels was more angry and threatening than ever. Repeatedly they would turn round and make feints at their assailants in a perfect actual attack, and still the active army in the trees made matters decidedly interesting from that direction. It was evident that matters were coming to a crisis, and the officers were forced to get seriously alarmed for the safety of their men.

They were still more than half a mile from the village and about twice that distance from the village. Every moment they expected the monkey mob to attack them in force, when, with such a terrible display of power, they would be in all likelihood be literally bitten to death.

In this dilemma they were almost at their wits' end for a measure of self-protection, against almost any other form of assailants they would have had a ready refuge in the trees, but the monkeys they had left have been far worse off than on the ground. Yet something must be done, and in very short order, too. At this juncture they reached a big banyan tree with a hollow trunk. The hollow was large enough to admit both and protect them from the monkeys. They had to make a hasty retreat, it was evident that they must be captured if they did not get away.

The monkeys had taken possession of the tree, and the sportsmen had to climb up the trunk, and when they had got into the hollow, the monkeys had to be driven out, and the sportsmen had to climb down again.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but can you tell me the time?"

He looked at her and judged her to be a respectable and attractive person.

"It is a quarter past six," he said, consulting his watch.

The woman turned back into her chamber, but instantly wheeled about again.

Williams and Brannon, by Harrison &amp; Peoples, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

BLACKMAIL IN BOSTON.

Experience of a Gentleman Who "Came Down" and Got Out.

From the Providence Journal Boston Letter.

There has been recently—indeed, when is there not?—some cases of attempted blackmail here, and apropos the following story was recently told.

A gentleman who was staying at a hotel in Saratoga was accosted by a man who came into his room while he was in bed.

"I am a friend of your employer," said the man.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "but can you tell me the time?"

He looked at her and judged her to be a respectable and attractive person.

"It is a quarter past six," he said, consulting his watch.

The woman turned back into her chamber, but instantly wheeled about again.

"I am very sorry to trouble you," she said, "but my clock is stopped, and I do not know how to set it. I have an important engagement in about an hour, and I shall be extremely obliged if you will tell me the time."

Judgment affirmed.

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BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADDRESS—  
simple and best forms of plain  
and ornate gold deads, black mort-  
gag bonds for title at the price  
of \$100. Checks 10 cents; 1 dozen  
100 cents; 1000 \$1.00. Address The Con-  
stituents, Atlanta, Ga.

—  
DISTINGUISHING A SODA FOUN-  
TAIN—  
BY second-hand, will do well in  
T. B. Rogers' agent, for James W.  
and Athens. Goods must or  
ver want intended to do.

—  
FURNITURE.—  
SIXTY-EIGHTH NEW ROAD.—  
The attention of companies for  
travels for excursions and picnics for  
various purposes is called to Mt. Zion  
located on the road leading to Atlanta  
10 miles from Atlanta. This is a  
beautiful grove of original forest  
trees, with a stream running through it,  
the water is clear and has a  
sparkle, perhaps in the state, furnishing  
for over one thousand people. Also  
a fine place for excursions to be found  
in Flint river, 3 miles from Atlanta,  
a pretty and attractive place for fish-  
ing.

MENT OF THE A. & P. R. R. expect to  
have days to have about first class  
service, and the cars will be  
at Atlanta, Ga. 425 Alabama street, and  
will be for excursions.

—  
FURNITURE.—  
ORIGINAL WATSON CUPID FOR  
Babies, by Dr. F. V. Watson, New  
Neuritis, rheumatism, nervous  
diseases peculiar to women a specialty.  
—  
JAMES M. CRIGHTON, De-  
stimate on the above ex-  
traneous to the undersigned, all persons  
are requested to make  
these having claims to present  
to the day to Louis J. Crighton, 31 E.  
Chester ave., Philadelphia.

—  
MEN DERIVE GREAT SATIS-  
FACIAL USE OF THE "IRONCLAD" HOS-  
PITAL RIGHTS AND THE EX-  
CAMPING, AND THE ABOVE DESCRIBED  
FOR 3000. G. 4000. 1000.  
—  
J. C. CRIGHTON, 31 E. CHESTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA.

—  
TALKS WITH PEOPLE  
Who are Made Prominent From  
Day to Day.

## TALKS WITH PEOPLE

Rev. Thaddeus Pickett—General Young for  
the Senate—Cock Fighting in Albany—  
Miss Missouri Stokes in Debut.

Rev. T. Pickett is to conduct a revival in  
Atlanta this week. \*\*\*

He is one of the unique figures in north  
Georgia, whose presence has more than once  
been a thorn in the side of an aspiring politi-  
cian. Mr. Pickett has an air of mystery and  
character which forbids the acceptance of a  
platform created by others, and thus he is al-  
ways engaged in the work of reconstruction.  
Two years ago he made a spirited race for the  
senatorship in the 29th district. He did not  
get elected, but he had lots of fun all the same.  
He has just announced himself as an independ-  
ent candidate for congress in the ninth dis-  
trict. He has bought a span of coal-black  
horses to lead him swiftly over the mountain  
roads, and whenever these raven steeds are  
seen in the distance, Candler and Lester will  
have to prepare for joint debate, or retreat.  
\*\*\*

The cavalier of the state senate would be  
General P. M. B. Young, of Cartersville.  
\*\*\*

The senatorial race is becoming more inter-  
esting in that district, and the plot thickens  
rapidly. General P. M. B. Young is solicited  
to make the race by many friends, and will  
probably announce himself. It is generally  
understood that J. Watt Harris, Jr., will be a  
candidate before the convention, but no formal  
announcement has been made. Captain T. J.  
Lyon is already in the field, and is making it  
warm for his opponents. All three of these  
gentlemen are worthy and able, and in the  
election of either the district will be well re-  
presented. \*\*\*

A large 125 gallon illicit distillery near Jas-  
per was cut up by officers Alexander, Kellogg  
and McClain on last Monday night.  
\*\*\*

The Canton Advance says: The Advance  
received a visit last week from Major Campbell Wallace,  
one of the grandest men of this age, who, with  
his wife, a noble lady, is spending the summer with  
his son at this place. Major Wallace is in his 82d  
year, and is as strong and active as most men at  
that age. He is a man of great energy and  
zeal, and is now chairman of the railroad com-  
mission of Georgia. In each position he has held,  
as well as the one he now holds, he has faithfully  
discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of the  
people of Georgia. We trust he may be spared many  
longer to aid in the up-building of Georgia,  
and to give to her the advice and counsel that  
is at the alert, democrats, or some of you may be deceived.  
\*\*\*

But Miss Missouri Stokes capped the climax.  
At conclusion of Dr. Haygood's talk, this female  
representative of the "ironclad" hospital  
set out to explain on the many virtues of the Woman's  
Christian Temperance union, and to give the work-  
ings of that association. After this, the people all  
hastened to their respective homes, and bid them  
in their private chambers.

Many are the conjectures why this unusual  
activity, on the part of a few, at this time. Prob-  
ably, however, DeKam and myself are at  
tentively watching to see if we are not nowish that our prohibition laws will ever be repealed. Why  
these unexpected laws, then? Readers, our opinion,  
publicly expressed, is that these meetings are  
in the interest of the third party. The instigators  
hope to arouse a tempest of excitement, and  
capture votes for Sem. Small, who is more anxious to  
govern Georgia than to preach. The  
governor here is to be a branch of the  
church society with headquarters in Cincinnati,  
Ohio. \*\*\*

Should the name and membership be made  
public, the members of the society will gain  
nothing, for the good people of Athens will  
deprecate the principle that forms the founda-  
tion of the Temperance movement. This  
is not in Georgia with a larger percentage  
of church members than Athens, and no atheistic movement can stem  
the religious tide that has firmly set in among  
the church-going element of the classic city.  
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(Circulation over 1,000) is mailed, postage free, for \$2.50 a year, or \$5.00 in club of five or more. Address all letters to  
THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Georgia.H. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,  
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 28, 1888.

## Newspapers and the Mails.

We print elsewhere a letter from Hon. Henry R. Harris, who is the third assistant postmaster general, in reply to some statements made in these columns relative to his interpretation of the law in regard to admitting new publications to the mails as second-class.

The statements made in *The Constitution* were based on charges widely published in the northern and eastern papers. It will be observed, however, from Mr. Harris's letter, that the charges so widely circulated are without foundation in fact.

The whole matter, explained as Mr. Harris explains it, resolves itself into the simple fact that the trouble to which publishers of new ventures have been put is the result of the operations of the law itself, and is not even remote to the attitude of Mr. Harris. The New York Gazette was admitted to the privileges of the mails as second-class matter on the showing that it had a list of seven subscribers.

It will be observed, moreover, that Mr. Harris declares that he has been grossly misrepresented by the statement which attributes to him an attitude of opposition toward the newspapers and periodicals of the country. It was charged in a great many northern newspapers that he made a remark to the effect that "there's too much printed matter—too many magazines already." This Mr. Harris characterizes as a gross misrepresentation.

We commend Mr. Harris's letter to the attention of our readers, and it is to be hoped that those of our state exchanges which have copied the article that has drawn out the explanation will do Mr. Harris the justice to reproduce his letter.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, says that the treasury surplus is now \$140,000,000, whereas Secretary Fairchild says that it is \$105,000,000. There is a mistake somewhere. Let us hope that nobody has walked off with the \$35,000,000, which is in dispute.

It is suggested at the north that spring is almost here.

## He Should Try Himself.

A correspondent, who takes the rather unnecessary trouble to inform us that he is "a young man," writes to us as follows:

Since Roscoe Conkling's death a great deal has been said about his lordly airs, his arrogance, his imperious ways, his superb scorn, and all that sort of thing. I have read similar descriptions of other great men, Napoleon for instance, and I would like to know whether such a manner helps a man along in the world. Does it not impress the masses and have much to do with a man's success?

A YOUNG MAN.

It is natural that young men should feel interested in the question raised by our correspondent, but their common sense ought to enable them to answer it. Some of the most striking descriptions of great men are largely the work of fancy.

If "A Young Man" will do a moment's thinking he will see that a man with lordly airs, arrogance, imperious ways and superb scorn must be a very disagreeable fellow. Society would shun him, his wife and children would hate him, and the very dog in his back yard, and the family cat by his fireside, would feel uncomfortable in his presence. Such a manner must be the outcome of a cold, selfish, brutal nature, and the masses know it just as well as the students of human nature know it. How, then, can it help a man's success?

The truth is, the great men who have been credited with this peculiar line of conduct knew when to make themselves insulting and disagreeable. They didn't cut up their ridiculous high jinks before their constituents. They were as sweet as boarding school misses when they wanted anything.

Mr. Conkling secured practice when a young lawyer, and his political advancement occurred early in life. Does our correspondent suppose that he obtained these things by offending everybody? In the case of Napoleon it must be said that he was a consummate actor. He laughed and joked with his household, and addressed his soldiers as "My children." It was only when it was necessary to make a point that he assumed his grand, gloomy and peculiar air. He understood men too well to be otherwise. Then, in early life, he had been a book agent. How many subscriptions would he have secured if he had stalked about like a little stumpy tragedy king, scowling at everybody?

"A Young Man" will find when he studies the lives of Washington and Lee and other great men that the very greatest men that ever lived were noted for their kind hearts, their consideration, and their observance of the small, sweet courtesies of life.

But, if our correspondent thinks there is really something in this high-cockalorum business, we advise him to try it. Let him hump himself, corrugate his intellectual brow, dart fire out of his piercing eyes, and sally forth gritting his teeth and sneering at everything in sight. He will see whether he impresses the masses or not. Yes, upon the whole, we feel inclined to advise him to try it.

It is left for the St. Louis Republican to declare that the principle of international copyright is a fraud and a sham. There is no other newspaper under the broad canopy of heaven so lost to shame and honesty as to make such a statement.

## An Old Maid's Wall.

The New York Evening Post, the most conspicuous old maid of American journalism, bristles with anger because its pet civil service cat is having its tail stepped on, and in response, said that "as he was a federal officeholder, subject to civil service rules, which he considered a humbug, he would not make an address." The old maid Post becomes pale with rage at this

attack on its pet cat, and editorially shrieks:

We do not see how the president, if this man is correctly reported, can fail, as a mere matter of self-respect, to dismiss him promptly. Every one of these wretched officeholders who is allowed to scamper around the country beating against civil service rules, is regarded by intelligent men of all parties as an ambulatory disgrace to the administration. The president, however, is not a very representative man, would take the same view of the matter. He owes it to the American people not to permit a twopenny politician like Hardeman to insult him while driving federal pay.

Holy horrors! The poor old thing will work itself into a fever if it is called upon to undergo such a strain of mental exertion every time a good democrat twists the tail of its spoiled and impudent fondling.

But of course President Cleveland will do no such thing as the mugwump old maid suggests. If he undertook to turn out of office every democrat who entertained the same opinion of the so-called civil service system, as does Colonel Hardeman, federal offices would go begging for occupants among the democrats of Georgia. President Cleveland has no sympathy with the extreme doctrine of the Post on this question, as is shown by his record in "turning the rascals out" and putting democrats in their places.

Again, it would be a pretty come to pass if a mugwump-republican-democratic-independent organ were allowed to sit in political judgment on the acts of an old and tried democrat, who, like Colonel Hardeman, has grown gray in the service of his party. He reserves the right to reproduce the article in book form, and this reservation is so well understood that no stipulation is necessary.

We repeat that it is a pity and a shame that men pretending to represent southern sentiment should try to stand in the way of a measure that is intended to give American authors a fair showing, not only at home, but in the literary markets of the world.

COLONEL THOMAS HARDEMAN, of Macon, although he is denounced by the weak-eyed persons who edit the New York Evening Post, is not endangering civil service reform. He speaks for himself, and not for the administration under which he holds office.

WILL HUBBARD-KERNAN, the former editor of the Okolona States, has started a paper called the Free Lance at Kansas City. In his first issue he attacks society, the churches, the prohibitionists, law and order, the various social evils, and particularly Sam Jones. The editor also publishes a jinx poem headed, "If I Were God." Editor Hubbard-Kernan is evidently heading for the asylum or the chain gang.

A CHICAGO PAPER says of a prominent citizen that he was "born on the bench." This is a very Frenchy remark indeed.

A CHICAGO WOMAN who didn't know how to open the door of a street car, kicked the end out and escaped. The higher and heavier civilization always tells.

PROBABLY THE REASON why Francis Murphy, the great temperance apostle, is so cordially hated by the prohibitionists, because he occasionally indulges in such talk as the following: "We are apt to get dictatorial when we save people. It isn't right. It is well to be humble. It is well to have mercy. Just remember that, and remember that I am not finding fault with any other method of saving men, but officers can not reach the appetite. The legislature can not control a man's appetite. While it is well to undertake to do certain things by act of legislature, there are things that the legislature can not do, and it's no use to try. The law does not save a man. If Moses could have saved by law he would have been the Christ, and there would have been no need for another Saviour. Now, remember that Christ never went after a man with the city marshal, but with the grace of God. You must have the grace of God and the love of kind in your hearts."

The country is not yet quite ripe enough for this mellow state of affairs.

THE New York Sun has information to the effect that Mr. Blaine will again decline. Well, the man who decides twice is sure to have him dismissed.

This is the last day of the races.

The Gentlemen's Driving club certainly deserves credit for the excellent racing that has been furnished during the first three days of the meeting. The horses which have taken part are all well known racers and they have been ridden to win. There has been a notable absence of anything that savor of jockeying, the result being that the races have been closely contested and interesting.

There was a large attendance at Piedmont park on yesterday—Ladies' Day. There should be a larger attendance today.

Today's programme embraces four events and the list of entries indicates that all will be closely contested. The closing day of the meeting will be one of the best.

Go out and see the races.

EDITOR DANA alludes to Senator Sherman as "the Pinkstonian statesman." Miss Liza seems to cling closer to the man than his own shadow.

Opposition to International Copyright.

It is a pity and a shame that the chief opponents of the international copyright bill, which was brought up before the senate last Monday, should hail from the south, the section where the literary faculty, with some degree of success, is now trying to develop its powers.

It is a pity and a shame that Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and Senator Vance of North Carolina, should rise in their places and display ignorance of a question that even a school-boy understands. Just what their motives could be is a mystery and will always remain a mystery, for no explanation that they might feel called upon to make hereafter can set them right before an intelligent public.

Mr. Beck, replying to Mr. Chace's remarks in behalf of the international copyright bill now before the senate, made this remark:

I desire before it comes to a vote to know, first, what is the object of giving foreign periodicals a right to be reproduced in this country. The periodicals may not have written a word of them himself and he may employ the lowest and cheapest paper labor to write those articles that he can find. And why for forty-two years we should give him the exclusive right, and then couple with an additional provision that we shall not do either the author or the periodical any harm, is beyond me.

I suppose some one here to do the reprinting at any rate, that he may see fit. I cannot see, however, that it is going to do the reprinting at any rate, that he may see fit. I cannot see, however, that it is going to do the reprinting at any rate, that he may see fit.

Naturally, Mr. Chace failed to take in the superb results of statesmanship to be found in the foregoing, and he asked Mr. Beck to repeat it; whereupon the senator from Kentucky reshaped it as follows:

First, why should the publisher of a foreign periodical, who does not, perhaps, write a word of it, be protected by a copyright here, and at the same time have that publication made in this country, the type, the material, etc., done here, unless the author or the periodical does not do either the author or the periodical any harm.

I suppose some one here to do the reprinting at any rate, that he may see fit. What is the object of giving foreign periodicals a right to be reproduced in this country?

REPRESENTATIVE GALLINGER, of New Hampshire, has declined a renomination, and it is said that his purpose is to try conclusions with Mr. Chandler for his seat in the senate. It would be a public blessing if Representative Gallinger, or anybody else, were to oust the New Hampshire vandal; but the probabilities are that Mr. Chandler will maintain his grip on his pocket borough.

STRANGE TO SAY, the emperor of Germany not only survived the visit of his mother-in-law, but he has grown very much better since Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin. The emperor and his mother-in-law seem to be on good terms.

THE HON. JOHN L. SULLIVAN is to be given a magnificent banqueting by prominent sporting men of Boston, and we observe that several aldermen and senators are to speak. We trust that this is not an incipient boom for the Hon. John L. for governor of Massachusetts or mayor of Boston. Boston culture, however, will tell.

AN ESTIMATED REPUBLICAN contemporary affirms that the democrats, in opposing the division of the Dakota territory and the admission of the southern half of it into the union, violates the foundation principle of this government—the rule of the majority. Does our

minded and ignorant persons as Senators Beck and Vance, but, for the benefit of those who are neither narrow minded nor ignorant, let us take the case of The Century, Scribner's or Harper's. These magazines are issued simultaneously in this country and in England. By this means, the articles they print from American authors are also technically entitled to English copyright. To deprive the magazines of copyright would therefore deprive American authors of their rights, for every American author who has any market for his writings finds his first and best audience in the magazines.

Senator Vance further aids his ignorance by saying: "The publisher or owner of the publication employs writers to write articles for his magazine, and pays them therefore, so that so far as the authorship of these magazine articles is concerned there is the end of the matter."

Nothing could be more untrue than this and it is untrue solely because Mr. Vance is ignorant. An author who sells an article to an American magazine does not part with the copyright. He reserves the right to reproduce the article in book form, and this reservation is so well understood that no stipulation is necessary.

We repeat that it is a pity and a shame that men pretending to represent southern sentiment should try to stand in the way of a measure that is intended to give American authors a fair showing, not only at home, but in the literary markets of the world.

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Nothing could be more untrue than this and it is untrue solely because Mr. Vance is ignorant. An author who sells an article to an American magazine does not part with the copyright. He reserves the right to reproduce the article in book form, and this reservation is so well understood that no stipulation is necessary.

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## MON WOMEN.

Talks With Some of Them.

Willing to Marry Husband—How an Old Man and a Jealous Quarrel.

Indifference of the Press.

CITY, Utah, April 10.—After a day of travel our long train came into the valley of the Jordan, which has well Eden of the west. It was the land and polygamy and the people we are, and the ladies of our party were very much interested in the ceremonial monstrosity, while the men of mutton coffee and tough beef from every rosy-cheeked girl who was more strongly advocated by the older members present, while some of the younger ones suggested that perhaps it might be well to hear Dr. Strickler before the service.

## A DEAD MAN'S MONEY.

A Controversy Between a Boardinghouse Keeper and Doctor.

A Stranger Dies at the Cleveland House—A Dispute as to His Illness and Some Developments.

A dead man's money plays an important part in a story developed yesterday. Yesterday morning a eleven o'clock Mr. John S. Rich died in his room at the Cleveland house, 54 Decatur street. He came here Sunday from Talapoosa a perfect stranger, and will not leave his present charge to accept it. There is no preacher in Atlanta more highly esteemed by the community and more beloved by his immediate congregation than Dr. Strickler.

## THE CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

Cecilia Quartette at DeGivé's—A Fine Programme Rendered.

The second concert of the Cecilia Quartette was given in the presence of a refined and appreciative audience last night in DeGivé's open house. Had this concert, without one addition or omission, been given in New York, the musical critics of the metropolitan press would have given instant praise to the artists. So refined and enjoyable were the performances that the audience was given a encore.

All expense for medicine, etc., was borne by Dr. Johnson, who also paid the doctor the sum that he had in money, and after his death Dr. Johnson inquired for the money in order that his body might be decently interred.

Miss Gannon died last night.

It seemed at first that Miss Gannon intended to keep the money, but Dr. Johnson asked Miss Gannon to make out her bill and deduct the amount of the bill from the sum of money in her possession. She would not agree to this, but finally paid \$26, and kept \$26 for her own part.

The gentleman had lived at her house from Sunday until Friday morning, boarding at the rate of \$1 a day, and yet it took \$26 to pay Miss Gannon, while the same amount was to pay for funeral expenses, medicine and doctor's care.

"The gentleman really did nothing after Friday but to occupy the room, for his food was prepared by us," said Dr. Johnson. "Before he was feeling unwell, so I am told, but no doctor was needed. The old gentleman shall not be buried at the city's expense, and the body will be sent to Atlanta.

He has been buried in Atlanta.

Miss Gannon said last night:

"The old gentleman came to my house Sunday and engaged a board and lodging at the rate of \$1 a day. I understood that he had no money, so I told them to share his board with another.

It is hard to do so. Plural

now, but I am told that

the spirits floating around us in space

become good Mormons and so

Mormons go, and one's happiness is

as proportionate to the number of

who he or she has been instrumental

in helping.

It may be, I believe the women

really the foreigners, who are so

and show it in their faces and

smiles. Among the better classes,

men are intelligent and refined

and sending their sons to college and

to Harvard. In every

wealthy family neighbor.

Some are very happy with their sisters

and their husbands, while others

are still have a home.

It is a good Mormon and so

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## SOCIETY MELANGE.

News of Interest About People of Atlanta and Georgia.  
Echoes From Memorial Day—Preparations for the Kirmes, Which Comes Off Next Week.

The ladies of band number five of the King's Daughters have been visiting some of the needy families of the city, and find several who can't get sufficient work to enable them to support themselves, if they only had sewing machines. Any lady who has a machine she would like to give or sell at a low price to assist in this good work, will please communicate with Mrs. Jno. M. Hill, 157 Ivy Street.

The basement of the First Baptist church presented an inspiring scene last night. It was filled with young people, who enjoyed a delightful entertainment for two hours. The "Willing Workers" of the church, composed of girls between ten and seventeen, who have furnished delicious refreshments, which were in demand, and they received a sum of money.

The performance was opened with a trio for two cornets and piano. This was played excellently by Professor W. T. Clark, Charlie Abbott and Miss Maud Watson.

Miss Atkins and Miss McCrary sang a duet, and were the recipients of much applause. Miss Cito Fraher played with a dash and correct tone a piano solo.

Four little girls sang the "Four Bells," and they did it surprisingly well.

Miss Atkinson's piano solo was highly complimented.

Miss May McCrary, a winsome young lady, possessed a sweet voice and she sings artistically. She gave a piano solo, which was keenly enjoyed by all. It is a pity Miss McCrary is not often heard in public. She is certainly a delightful singer.

Jimmie Boyd's declamation was clever. Professor Clark is a superior orator, and the manner in which he gave his solo excited the admiration of all. He was universally applauded.

Helen Jones gave a reading, which everybody enjoyed.

Mrs. Annie May Dow was in fine voice and her singing of a solo was delightful. She received much applause and compliment were heaped upon her.

The entertainment concluded with a violin solo, by Professor W. T. Clark, who played with great art.

The "Willing Workers" were the recipients of a sum of money.

The performance was successful in every way, and the "Willing Workers" should feel proud.

The splendid little city of Greensboro, Ga., gave Colonel John H. Seals, Mrs. Otoe and Mrs. Alexander a royal reception on Thursday last. Colonel seals delivered the musical address, and performed a similar address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT OF the circuit court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to wit:

Mar. 8, 1888.—John H. Seals, Esq., Plaintiff.

N. B. C. Hill, Esq., Plaintiff.

John H. Seals, Esq., Plaintiff.

## WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Letters, Recipes and Clippings for the Fair Readers of The Constitution.

[This is the ladies' column. They are invited to express their opinions herein—to use it as their own. The editor will answer questions or accept suggestions with pleasure.]

## TWO SURPRISES.

A workman paid his cluny spouse.

"As the sun was going down."

The German King, with a cavalcade,

On his way to Berlin Town.

Reined up his steed at the old man's side.

"My tolling friend," said he.

"Why not cease work at eventide?

When the laborer should be free?"

I do not know," the old man said;

"And I am always free;

Though I work from the time I leave my bed

Till I can hardly see."

"How much," said the King, "is thy gaw in a day?"

"Eight groschen," the man replied.

"And then canst live on this meagre pay?"

"Like a king," he said with pride.

"Two groschen for me and my wife, good frie."

And two groschen for me."

Four groschen to lend, and two to spend,

For those who can't labor, thou know."

"They debt," said the King, said the toller, "Yea,

To my mother with eyes oppressed,

Who cared for me, toller for me many a day,

And now have rest of rest."

To whom does head of thy daily store?"

"To you, for their schooling, you see,

When I am too feeble to toll any more,

They will care for their mother and me."

"And thy last two groschen?" the monarch said.

"My sisters are all lame;

I give them two groschen for raiment and bread,

While in the Father's name."

Fears well to the good King's eyes,

"What cost me not?" said he.

Then hast given me one groschen,

Here is another for thee."

I am thy King, give me thy hand!"—

And he heaped it high with gold—

When more thou needest, I command

That I at once be toll'd.

For a world with rich reward

Who can proudly say

That eight sous doth keep and guard

On eight poor groschen a day."

R. W. McDAVIE, in St. Nicholas.

—

THEIR is a great lack of gratitude in the

man's heart for the mercies daily bestowed;

We accept them as our dues. If we have not,

all we wish for, we fail to see what we have,

but tune our heart into a peaceful frame; how

true it is that,

"Some murmur, when thy sky is clear,

If one small speck of dark appear."

It has been truthfully expressed by some

writer, that many people "are like great ships,

that cannot be set afloat, but with the high

water of a mercy completed." Divine Prov-

idence is a book filled with mercies, written

broad and thick—from one end of our lives to

another. None of us wait for mercies to be

grateful for, but we fail to read the book bright

and collect the choicest parts. We lack the

wisdom to observe and make use of our bles-

lings.

—

THEY are very few people that appreciate

the importance of drinking water. Many

persons merely drink water to satisfy thirst;

they think that is all that is necessary, and as

there are a large number of people who care

very little for water they fail to make water-

drinking a habit. One great trouble is that

people don't drink water enough to properly

thin the blood—secretions and excretions—so

that the system can be cleaned of its worn out

matter speedily. I had a friend whose health

failed; she consulted a physician; she began

telling her symptoms—unpleasant feeling

about the head, palpitation of the heart,

numbness of the limbs and many other dis-

trressing feelings; when the doctor stopped her,

and said: "How much water do you drink

during the day?" She replied that she seldom

ever cared for water; sometimes she drank a

glass at her dinner, but not often. His pre-

scription was to drink at least a half gallon

of water during the day, until she found the ac-

tion of the heart better, and her other sym-

ptoms relieved, then she could decrease the

quantity. But he said every one should drink

over a quart of water daily, at different times.

Another celebrated physician, when asked as

to his opinion of the water he recommended

springs, said the only good derived from them

was, the quantity of water people felt drawn

to them when they went to such places. If

they drank just as much at home they would

never need to go to springs for health. The

human body needs washing out; as a health

journal expresses it: "The long-continued re-

action of secretions that ought to be thrown

off, is the cause of such diseases as rheumatism,

ataxia, etc. They affect the heart by

thickening the blood, making it harder work

for the heart to do its work. Again the use

of water, in its full normal quantity, washes out

the alimentary canal; keeps the stomach and

bowels sweet and clean, and has the effect of

an inside bath." So we see this habit of

drinking water is a very good one; one that

we should cultivate, and attach much more

importance to than we do.

## REST.

From Good Housekeeping.

Seek first, then I implored another, to im-

plant deeper within thy heart each day, the fact

that you need rest—that it means money—actual

rest—value added to value.

And when I was happy, cheerful dispo-

sition, and a warm, peaceful heart.

When I was ill, I implored another, to im-

plant constant care, realize, as at no other time,

that we can aught our work, reducing it to a mi-

nimum, and still maintain a fair state of order and

comfort. A person who has not learned how to

do his work (and be assured there is "knock" about

his head) is bound one of the "degrees" of our noble

"order."

We can obtain time to fatten ourselves when necessary, not only by lighting our work, but also

by change of occupation and surroundings.

The woman who (from morn till night) drudges about her home every day work—does great injustice to herself and family, and gives her health a long time.

But how pleasant work is a family occupation with man, I hinted, the strain economy must be practiced. "Why, when the days are long, you plead, 'I could fill every moment with things nice to do!'

Yes, seemingly true. But ever remember you are

choosing between a worked, ailing body, and

a healthy, cheerful disposition.

When a member of the household tasks, demanding

constant care, we realize, as at no other time,

that we can aught our work, reducing it to a mi-

nimum, and still maintain a fair state of order and

comfort. A person who has not learned how to

do his work (and be assured there is "knock" about

his head) is bound one of the "degrees" of our noble

"order."

—

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. Annie Vassardi, Salisbury, N. C.: I will not

try to tell how much I love the Woman's Kingdom;

for the attempt would only prove a failure. I am

sure that the woman who reads your paper

is a good woman, and does great justice to herself and family.

But I am sure that the woman who reads your

paper is a good woman, and does great justice to herself and family.

—

FROM THE JEWISH WORLD.

Young men (on railroad trains)—Yes, I had

about one thousand to invest my savings in this

enterprise, but I am feeling mighty doubtful about it just now.

I understand that the president of the

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a very poor

man, and that he is not a good man.

—

LIQUOR.

—

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

—

## THE CONSTITUTION. ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES.

## FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Bright and Interesting Letters from "Aunt Susie's" Little Nephews and Nieces.

This is a corner set aside for the little friends of THE CONSTITUTION for their entertainment and development in the art of letter-writing.

[ALL LETTERS FOR THIS COLUMN MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE.]

## THE OLD CABIN GOUED.

How well I remember that scoured houed block

That stood by Aunt Polly's back door on the stand.

With the gourd, there, above, on the side of the cabin!

There ready to dip, and so easy at hand

Hung the old cabin gourd.



